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The China Mail

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1918
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MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. 3 1/2 h.p. and 5 h.p.
JAMES ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 71.

No. 17,259.

號一十月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.50 Per Annum.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony, should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

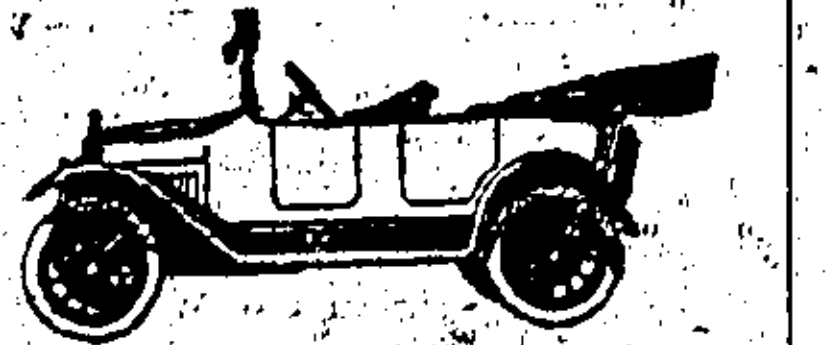
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED IN THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
1—Authorized Capital £5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
11—Fire Funds £2,537,047.
11—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,580.
Sinking Fund Account £128,520.
£23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department £37,339.
Other Receipts £478,947.
£45,339,928.
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12 noon Every 10 minutes.
12 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



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MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE. Qualification free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.

Steel Building Work of every Description.

Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.). S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted). S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m.). S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tans, Coors & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal banks. Hotel for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Clean Lines.

A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
107, HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and General District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.

Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

European and American Restaurants.

Telephone Address "CARLTON." MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

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ENGLISH and AMERICAN

BOOTS & SHOES

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Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$12 per annum, including postage. CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

SHARP FIGHTING AND ALLIED PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR HAVRINCOURT WOOD.

GERMAN POSITIONS GAINED.

BRITISH REGAIN OLD TRENCH LINES.

London, Sept. 9, 11 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Early in the morning the English and New Zealand advanced detachments attacked and carried the German positions on the high ground between Peziere and Havrincourt Wood after sharp fighting, in which we repulsed heavy counter-attacks with heavy loss.

We gained the old British trench lines on the ridge overlooking Gouzeaucourt, capturing Gouzeaucourt Wood.

On the left an attack by other English troops successfully advanced the line to the eastern portions of Havrincourt Wood. We captured a number of prisoners in these operations.

We repulsed attacks against posts recently established west of La Bassée.

The weather is wet and stormy.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACK.

London, Sept. 9, 11 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening says:—

This morning's attack between Gouzeaucourt and Ephepy was completely successful.

Considerable resistance was encountered from strong pockets of German machine-guns. The attack partook of the character of a reconnaissance in force by strong skirmishing patrols. As a result we carried Gouzeaucourt Wood on the high ground north-west of the town, a vantage point of substantial tactical value.

This carried the line nearly straight from the south-east corner of Havrincourt Wood, the majority of which is now in our possession.

The weather is wet and stormy.

BRITISH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

GERMANS TRAILING OUT OF HENDICOURT.

London, Sept. 9, 11 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day says:—

In the south we reached the line east of the villages of Trefcon, Pouilly, Flechin and Bernes. We are in Rezel, whence the line runs along the Bois-Villiers-Faucq Railway. We are occupying Faucon and also Saulecourt and Guyencourt.

Further north we carried the spur south-east of Hendicourt, and gained useful ground north of the village. We are in Dessart Wood, between Fina and Gouzeaucourt.

The Germans are reported to be trailing out of Hendicourt near which is the captured "Spill Heap," which figured prominently in the battle of Cambrai in November last. We secured prisoners and machine-guns.

East of Wulverghem an enemy storming party gained our trenches, but were driven back with considerable losses. Fire was observed at Douai during the day. Among the prisoners are eight men recently released from captivity in Russia.

A captured Order signed by General von Schuller directed that no dog-outs with more than eight steps shall be used. These dog-outs are one of the great features of the Hindenburg Line.

This morning we captured positions between Gouzeaucourt and Peziere.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST BRITISH.

COMPLETELY REPULSED.

London, Sept. 10, 1.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy launched a strong counter-attack against our new positions west of Gouzeaucourt. It was completely repulsed.

Our line was advanced at night south of Havrincourt.

We also progressed north of Havrincourt and west and north of Armentieres.

FRENCH NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE CITY.

ENEMY RETREAT SLOWING DOWN.

London, Sept. 9, 11 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that between the Scarpe and the Oise we are now attacking Gouzeaucourt, and also hold the western edge of a part of the northern edge of Ephepy.

Patrols entered Vendelles and Vennard.

The French are less than four miles from St. Quentin and cavalry patrols are close to La Fere.

The retreat is slowing down as the Siegfried line is approached. The day of rapid movement is apparently terminating in this part of the front temporarily.

FRENCH PROGRESS ON THE SOMME.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, Sept. 9, 4.10 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—

North of the Somme we increased our progress east of Avesnes in the direction of Chastres and occupied Lamotte Farm. Our elements crossed the Crozat Canal, opposite Liez.

Between the Oise and the Aisne there were violent artillery firing and enemy infantry reactions at night.

Two strong German counter-attacks in the region of Laffaux were repulsed. We took 80 prisoners, belonging to five different regiments.

In Champagne we made a raid in the region of Mont Sanson and took prisoners.

A German raid west of Aubervie failed.

FRESH ADVANCES BY FRENCH.

MORE POINTS CAPTURED.

London, Sept. 10, 2.20 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—

Our troops to-day made fresh advances at different points of the battle-front.

East of St. Quentin we captured Etteillers and Rouppe.

Beyond the Crozat Canal we captured Grand Seruacourt, Clastra, Mont Escourt, Lizerolles and Belligny. We occupied Hill 108, south of Contescourt.

South of the Oise we captured Esquie-le-Grand Station and Hill 117.

North of the Oise, Fordeliez and the woods north-west of Canters Farm and Red Farm were captured and the high works and the station of Seruacourt were burned.

We advanced in the region north of Laffaux and in the region of Glannes between the Aisne and the Vesle.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN OPERATIVE SURGERY**. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January-March), 1919, at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.

Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1918. 738

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN PHARMACOLOGY**. A course of 50 Lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919, at 4.15 p.m. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.

Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1918. 739

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share, for account 1918 will be payable on **THURSDAY, the 15th August**. Shareholders are requested to apply for their Shares at the Company's Office, 20 George Street, Hongkong. The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918**, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 733

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 20 George Street, Hongkong, on **FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock**, in the forenoon, when the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, to approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

And in the event of the approval thereof with or without modification.

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 20 George Street, Hongkong, on **THURSDAY, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock** Noon when the proposed resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. 728

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on **THURSDAY, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock** Noon when the proposed resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on **TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1918**, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the Office of the Company or at the Office of Messrs. Deacons, Locker, Deacon and Harston.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Dated the 9th day of Sept., 1918. 735

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1860)
HONG KONG 57, FORT STREET

INTIMATIONS

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,
CANTON.
EAST PARADE GROUNDS.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (N.Y.) September 16th. Entrance examinations September 10th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.
Principal: MISS BENDELACK, M.A., D.E. 740



WOMEN WAR WORKERS

This is a woman's war as well as a man's. In the hospitals at the front, tending the sick amid the roar of guns, women have taken their place as soldiers of the Empire. You, ladies of Hongkong, have done well so far as it has lain in your power. This is another trumpet call to you. Buy War Bonds, Tickets, and persuade your husbands and friends to buy them.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with firm or fresh steeled fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

CABLE ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

21A Des Voeux Road Central

Telephone No. 2667.

We guarantee the quality of our bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. 737

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HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East.

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION. All sorts of Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

This medicine is for Chronic Weakness, Nervous Exhaustion, and all sorts of Debility. It is a French Preparation of the highest quality. It is a French Preparation of the highest quality. It is a French Preparation of the highest quality.

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THE CIGARETTE
OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS OF 10's

TINS OF 50's

Capstan Cigarettes are now sold

in the following Packings:—

Packets of 10,

Packets of 20,

Air-tight tins of 50, also

MAGNUMS in Air-tight tins of 50.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

TEACHING GERMAN.

The "Mandarin" (Chinese-American) in its issue of September 7th, says:—

It is to be regretted that the Regents of the University did not approve the plan of "eliminating German from the curriculum of the institution. In doing so they would have only followed the lead of practically all the higher institutions of learning in the United States, where the German language is gradually being wholly eliminated as a course of study or made purely elective.

No spontaneous and widespread has this movement become in the home-land that the Government has not found it necessary to take any steps in the matter, although it would have been perfectly justified in doing so. One can hardly pick up a State paper these days without reading of some educational institution or other banning German from its list of studies.

Those who are acquainted with the German methods of propaganda need not be told that Germany relies largely upon her language to spread the national viewpoint, and to intensify her commercial interests. This, from the German standpoint, was important before the war and must be regarded as much more important now, when German trade is practically eliminated as a factor in world commerce. A knowledge of German leads to a reading of German books, and have been replete with the poison of "kultus" and "Prussianism." It is difficult to imagine what could be gained by a study of German here these days, but the harm that could be done is readily apparent.

As long ago as 1903, the Pan-German League was engaged in a propaganda of instilling German thought in foreign countries through its language, as appears from one of its official publications, which says:

It is of the highest importance to keep up the German language in America, to establish German universities, improve all the schools, introduce German newspapers and so to it that as American universities there are German professors of the very highest ability who will make their influence felt immediately on thought, science, art and literature.

Every German who emigrated to a foreign country was made a missionary of German "kultus" and trade. This is why the famous Delbrueck law was passed in 1912. This law provides that:

"Citizenship is not lost by one who, acquiring foreign citizenship, has secured on application the written consent of the proper authorities of his home state to retain his citizenship."

Under this law a German may become a citizen of any foreign country and still remain a German provided he has secured the written consent of his home state to retain his citizenship before leaving his native land. Thus, in all

LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY AT THE FRONT.

Our officers and men still experience difficulties with the language at the front. Recently an English officer, seeing a swarm of bees settled near his billet, rushed to adjacent cottages to inform the residents. But explain verbally he could not. So taking paper and pencil, he drew a rough sketch of a hive, then waggled his fingers in what he thought the correct wing-like way. It was a failure, so he sketched a number of bees, and buzzed a bee-sonic buzz. Thereupon the cottagers, together with one consent, bolted to their dug-outs, believing that he meant hostile aircraft overhead!

LEGALITY OF WOMEN M.P.'S.

Whether women may be admitted to the House of Commons under the law as it stands is a question now being considered by the Law Officers of the Crown.

THE ROMANOFF CROWN JEWELS.

The United States Customs officials are believed to have discovered a plot to smuggle the Romanoff Crown jewels, valued at £400,000, into the United States. Principal agents are said to have located some of the jewels, and are trading others. Two passengers, who recently arrived at New York on a Danish steamer were arrested for alleged complicity in the plot, and have been remanded for further examination on bail of £2,000. When the Danish steamer was nearing an American port the United States official received information that the jewels were on board. Secret service men met the ship before she was docked, and obtained information from several passengers, including a woman described as a Russian Countess, which led to a search being made at the home of an American recently returned from Russia, who is alleged to have disappeared.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price \$1.25 and \$2.25

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G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery

STATE EXPRESS
CIGARETTES.

The particular man demands a particular cigarette.

State Express are made for just such men—men of discrimination who require the best.

VIRGINIA

No. 555 - - - 85 cents. PER TIN OF 50.

PACKED IN PATENT VACUUM TINS.

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CHANDLER

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AND OVERLAND

MOTOR CARS



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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

FOR
FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY
DRINKHORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

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A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLUICKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS NEAPS
ALFLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	70'	20' 10"	10'	5'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	50'	15'	10'	5'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	50'	15'	10'	5'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	50'	15'	10'	5'
TAIKOWTSU				
Commonwealth Dock	140'	30'	10'	5'
ARKADEEN				
Hope Dock	60'	24'	10'	5'
Long Dock	50'	24'	10'	5'

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PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

SATURDAY,
the 14th Sept., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS & CURIOS,
Comprising—
A variety of 5-colored and 3-colored Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Plates, etc., old Broom, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekingese Clocks, Amber, Jadeite and Agate Vases, and Ornaments, Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles.

Also
LACQUERED SCREENS,
EMBROIDERIES, etc., etc., etc.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tzongwang Periods.

On view from Friday, the 13th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1918. 730

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,
the 17th September, 1918, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One PIANO by Hopkinson, London—made for the climate.

One PIANO by John Murdoch—made for the climate.

One PIANO by Broadwood & Sons.

Two Portable 3 H.P. "Caille" MOTORS.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1918. 740

INTIMATIONS

REGAL RECORDS
BY
(BILLY WILLIAMS)
COMEDIAN.

When Father Papered the Parlour
(Don't go out with him to-night.)

Wake up John Bull
(I'll lend you my best girl.)

Where the Crowd goes
(Let's have a song on the Gramo phone.)

I never heard Father Laugh so much
(My Lass from Glasgow Town.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
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ORIENTAL PRODUCE
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HEAD OFFICE: "KING'S BUILDING,"
HONGKONG.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tokawan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal as a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Lot.	Regulating No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Capital Value.
1	100	At Tokawan, New Kowloon.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	£100	£100

PUBLIC AUCTION.
PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Lukichok, New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1884, with the option of renewal as a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 21 years, less 2 days.

Particulars of the Lots.

No. of Lot.	Regulating No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Capital Value.
1	100	At Lukichok, New Kowloon.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	£100	£100
2	100	At Lukichok, New Kowloon.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	£100	£100

TO LET

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Apply to
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"Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 623

TO LET.
HOUSES on Shamene, Canton.

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Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 603

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INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

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CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangsu, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, LONDON, NEW YORK.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.
The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough, but is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices—\$1.50 and \$2.50.

OUR AIR SUPERIORITY.

NOT AS COMPLETE AS IT SHOULD BE.

(THE MAJOR-GEN. SIR F. MURPHY.)

After a period of thundery weather, with low heavy clouds, followed by high winds, a spell of summer calm has set in (July 2), and has brought with it a great increase of activity in the air. During the recent moon Paris has been attacked almost nightly, and our raids into Germany have become again a regular feature of the daily reports. In the interval of comparative quiescence there have been a number of interesting developments. The Air Ministry has announced the creation of an independent air force, and it appears from the communications that the prime mission of this force is attack on Germany. Its future development will be watched with great interest. We already know from the German communications that, quite apart from the damage it has done to the Rhine towns, it has compelled the enemy to bring back more and more guns, and more and more aeroplanes, from the front in response to the persistent demands of the German population for protection. We are thus seeing the enemy the same measures which he has compelled us to adopt, and have thereby obtained a definite military advantage distinct from the actual damage done by the dropping of bombs.

There has long been an agitation in certain circles, both in England and in France, for a great and early development of aerial attack upon Germany, which in the eyes of its most enthusiastic supporters will go far to decide the war. I am very far from underestimating the importance of carrying the war into Germany by every possible means, and I fully appreciate the great moral effect it will produce, when the people of Germany see that decisive military success is not within their power. But bombing raids, however numerous and effective, will not convert defeat on the battlefield into victory and if we allow misplaced enthusiasm to divert aerial force from the battle-field in order to carry out distant enterprises into Germany we shall certainly suffer.

WORK ON THE FRONT.

At present the prime duty of the Air Forces in France is to co-operate with their comrades on the ground in defeating the enemy. They have to act as the eyes of our generals and to blind the enemy without their much of our long-range artillery would be useless, and while directing our own fire they have to prevent the enemy from directing his; they have to harass and disturb the enemy's communications behind his lines, and to interfere with his movements by damaging his communications. Lastly, they have to co-operate directly in the destruction of the enemy's forces in battle by firing low and shooting into the enemy's columns. Until we are absolutely and unquestionably supreme in all these various departments of aerial warfare we cannot afford to divert aerial strength from them in order to carry the war into Germany. This does not mean that we should neglect long distance bombing, but that it should be given its place in our air plans as a whole.

The time of our greatest air superiority was in 1916 at the battle of the Somme. Germany then concentrated most of her aeroplanes she had in the West about Verdun for the great battle that was still raging there, and she had to maintain a considerable air force on the Russian front, so that we were able to bring into the battle a decided superiority in aircraft. Not only were our numbers superior but our aerial tactics were far ahead of those of the enemy, and the effect of this upon the German troops was clearly shown in documents at the time. The Germans are, however, quick to learn; they devoted the winter of 1916-17 not only to increasing the number of aeroplanes on the British front, but to modelling their methods on ours, and we have never since been able to re-establish the same mastery we obtained two years ago.

SUPERIORITY, BUT NOT ENOUGH.

We have now, and have had for a long time past, a superiority in the air at the front, but we have always had to fight hard for it, and it has never, since the

battle of the Somme, been a great superiority. We have done more of the enemy's aeroplanes than he has done of ours, which means that he has greater difficulties than we have in finding out what is going on behind the front, and in directing the fire of the long-range guns. But the enemy does interfere with our reconnaissance, and he does bring off surprises, and he does come over to our side and see what we are doing. If we bomb him he bombs us, and he is not troubled by scruples as to where his bombs fall. He shoots from the air into our trenches just as we shoot into his. Therefore, if we have superiority in the air, which we certainly have, it is not yet as complete as we want it to be, and as it will be.

Sir William Weir put the matter very clearly a short time ago in an interview with a representative of a French newspaper. When asked as to the reality of the Allied superiority in the air, he said: "For the moment, yes, perhaps we do have it, and we shall continue to have it if we know how to keep it so long as we stick to our work." Sir William also made it quite clear that the Air Ministry has no intention of sacrificing air efficiency on the battle-front to long distance bombing of Germany, for he added: "We must continue to perfect every type of machine, whether observation, reconnaissance, bombing, or attacking planes." No one but a fool would permit himself to prophesy as to the development of aerial warfare. It is a new arm, experience in its employment is being gained every day, new developments will certainly come, and one can only speculate as to their effect. But we must be cautious in speculating; the vital lessons we have learnt in hunting chimera.

STILL INCREASING.

It is as certain as anything can be that the Allied superiority in the air will develop steadily. Our own output of aircraft has not yet reached its maximum, and that of America has hardly begun to make itself felt. America has discovered that the standardization and rapid production of aircraft, on a scale such as has been achieved in the case of motor-cars, is not yet possible, and that only forecasts have been materialized, but she is putting the matter right with her accustomed energy, and we have had within the last few weeks the first American air communication and the first report of an American air raid into Germany. Germany, even when she was free to bring over all her air forces from the Russian front, could not obtain superiority against the completely developed air forces of the Allies; it is therefore certain that when the full output of the aircraft factories of the Allies begins to take effect we shall have everywhere on the Western Front, both in bombing and in every other branch of aerial activity, such a superiority as we had in the battle of the Somme, and this, as far as we are present, be foreseen, will be one of the first great steps towards final and complete victory.

TERCENTENARY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

NEW TIES OF COMRADESHIP.

The year 1920 will mark the three-hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers to New England—a memorable date in the history of North America and of the world's civilisation. To commemorate this event worthily, the State of Massachusetts appointed last year a State Commission, and appropriated a sum of money, so that it should have sufficient means to prepare an adequate celebration. Towards the close of 1917 the chairman of the Commission addressed himself to the British-American Centenary Committee, asking their co-operation on the English side, with a view to making the celebration an international event and securing that it should be conducted under the highest auspices.

For seven years the Centenary Committee (of which the late Earl Grey was president) had, in conjunction with similar national committees in America and Canada, been engaged in an active propaganda of British-American friendship. The outbreak of the war in August 1914 prevented the consummation of its work—namely, the celebration of the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent on Christmas Eve, 1814—but before this it had secured possession of the historic home of the Washingtons at Sulgrave Manor, and the committee, on both sides of the Atlantic, was kept in being during the early years of the war.

On receipt of the request of the chairman of the Massachusetts State Commission for the Pilgrim Tercentenary, it was decided to form a new and thoroughly representative British committee, on a national basis, to take this work in hand, and, at the same time, to carry forward under the new conditions of to-day the general work for the promotion of Anglo-American friendship and mutual understanding with which the Centenary Committee had been for so long associated.

A preliminary meeting was held at the House of Commons on May 14 last, when this purpose was achieved, and a new British committee "brought into being." The new committee has already received very numerous and influential promises of support, and will meet again shortly for the purpose of drawing up a preliminary programme of activities.

The new ties of comradeship which the war has forged between the British and American people make the occasion of the Pilgrim Tercentenary a peculiarly valuable one, and the new committee starts its work under the happiest auspices. Details of the constitution of the committee will shortly be announced.

ANOTHER GERMAN CANARD EXPOSED.
BOEHM TELLS TRUTH.

With the British Army in France, 23rd July.—The chief of the German Higher Command that the retirement on the Marne is part of a set programme is given the lie by an order of General von Boehn, commander of the Seventh Army. The Seventh Army has borne the full weight of the French counter-offensive on the West, and its divisions around Fovras suffered heavily at the hands of the Americans, while those east of Chateau-Thierry were thrown back across the Marne by the pressure of the French.

For this reason the order of General von Boehn, written a month prior to the beginning of the battle, is of unusual significance. He deplores the lack of discipline which resulted in the pillaging of stores in the back areas during the advance in May, when all edible booty found in the wake of the retreating French speedily vanished, instead of being distributed among the hungry troops in due proportions.

The order continues: "It is necessary to depart from the beaten track which has been followed in the utilization of material and provisions and stores from the occupied territory. Hopes of the utilization of captured food as rations and of the distribution of a fixed portion of the provisions to the fighting troops have proved to be fallacious, owing to the fact that the troops have taken these provisions themselves and eaten them without treating them as part of the authorized scale of rations."

SOME HAVE ADVANTAGE.

"In this way some units, which have been able to capture booty of this description, have lived in abundance, while others are suffering privations. Further, it has not been the troops in the front line to whom this abundant supply of food has fallen, but second-line troops, train echelons and especially stragglers, who are reaping all the benefit of it."

"It has even happened that men have taken food without authority, and by force from the stores in the military occupation, and administration, and I regret to say, some officers have not been ashamed to interfere with the guard in the execution of their duty and to insult the officials to whose charge the provisions were entrusted. It appears to be necessary for the supply officials to follow the first-line troops as closely as possible, and to be accompanied by escorts of cavalry or police, so that important stores and depots may at least be administered by them with as little delay as possible."

"Our progress results in the occupation of a new area, this must be placed under a regular system of exploitation as soon as possible. Order must be maintained in the villages by sentries and patrols. The troops must be prevented and prohibited from making requisitions in the fields and taking the crops. The people at home are so short of all provisions necessary to life that enough can never be done to diminish the amount which they have to supply to the Army in the field."

DISCIPLINE IS MADE.

"Rapid and complete seizures and economic use of provisions may prove of capital importance for the continuation of the operations. The troops must be taught to discipline themselves, and to respect the property of the people. The pillaging in the back areas, of which von Boehn complains, appears to have become widespread. Recent orders issued by the commanders of the Eighteenth and Second Armies, opposite the British, have revealed excesses which seem almost incredible, considering that the German military machine has been notorious for its iron discipline. Trains have been held up; the guards killed and provisions carried away by gangs of desperate soldiers intent upon satisfying their hunger, even if they are shot for it."

As a rule the troops in the front line are well fed, and prisoners recently taken corroborate this; but in order to supply them with adequate provisions the regions in the fields and taking the crops, to a minimum, and the amount doled out to each man to-day is not sufficient to satisfy his normal needs.

All the orders issued on the decadence of discipline have been couched in curiously mild language, being in effect more of an appeal than a threat, as though the higher Command realized that the men were in a dangerous mood and disinclined to submit to severe punishment.

While too high hopes must not be based on these reports of insubordination, it remains a fact that the discipline of the German Army, at least on the Western front, is in a bad way, and the present desert on the Marne does not seem likely to improve it.

LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE
first thing in the morning. If white, or yellow and furred, you need

PINKETTES
the little sugar-coated laxatives which cure Constipation, Headaches, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Four-morning breath.

Of chemists, also 60 cents the bottle, sent free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 South Broadway, Shanghai.

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Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

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JOHN HADDON AND CO.
Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest, and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Cable Address: "Hingwah."

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Telephone Nos. 196 & 198

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ALKALIES
JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING
AMERICAN GAUSTO SODA 75% solid. In iron drums each containing about 70 lbs.
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 98.5% Ammonium Chloride.
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ENGLISH SODA ASH 58% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 175 T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.
Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.
SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS,
32, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 456.
Shipyards: Shum-Sui Lo, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG YING WAH, Manager.
Rongkwa, April 1, 1912.

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THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE

BY Direction of the Inspector General of Customs, I am this day HANDING OVER CHARGE of the Office of Chinese Customs for Kowloon and District to Mr. T. D. MOOREHEAD, Commissioner.

A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, 1918, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing officers and for the ensuing year, &c.

J. M. GORDON,
Act. Hon. Secy.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins on MONDAY, September 16th, at 8.45 A.M. Entrance Examination on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 9 A.M.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY Morning, Sept. 18. Boarders return on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. An Assistant Mistress is required for Upper School Work and Class Singing.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 14th Sept., 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Joe House Street.

Three SPORTING GUNS as under:
One D. B. 16-Bore hammerless Ejector Gun, by Army and Navy Stores, Ltd., London, in leather case, cost 30 guineas.

One D. B. 12-Bore hammerless Gun, by Hardy Bros., in leather case.
One D. B. 12-Bore hammerless Gun, by Riley, London, in case.

On view Now.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1918.

(Continued on page 8.)

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER,

DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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415.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong \$180.00 45 all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The typhoon last night was over or near Naha machine N.N.E.

The Far Eastern Bank Week Campaign raised nearly a million and a quarter sterling.

We are glad to be able to state that H. R. The Governor and Lady May received better news of their daughter yesterday.

Mr. J. Deakin, formerly the custodian of Government House, reached London in July and when the last mail left was expecting to join the Tanks.

The engagement is announced of Mr. R. F. Blakeney, of Liddell Bros. and Company, Shanghai, to Miss Olive Stoner, eldest daughter of Captain W. Stoner, who was formerly stationed in Hongkong.

It is announced that Mr. T. D. Moorehead becomes Commissioner of Chinese Customs for Kowloon and District in succession to Mr. A. H. Harris, who left the Colony today for England on a year's leave of absence.

A Peking telegram states that General Lung Chai Kwong is ill and unable to leave his bed. Another telegram mentions that the troops General Lung enlisted in the North refused to embark on the steamer at Tongku. The illness, therefore, may be diplomatic.

Dr. Kerr's most useful "Guide to the City and Suburbs of Canton" has been re-written and brought up to date. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., have just issued the new edition which can be recommended to visitors to Canton as the best Guide to the City and suburbs obtainable.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Mr. Li Ping \$100
Chan Kit Shan 100
Lai Kwai Pan 50
Lo Chap Shan 50
Lo Sui Hoi 50
Li Yan Chun 50
Rhenish Mission Church 19

This morning at about 9 a.m. while the steam launch *Fanowee I* was lying alongside the Harbour Office launch No. 4, then lying at the gangway of the *Empress of Japan*, the coxswain of the *Fanowee I*, who was leaning overboard speaking to one of the members of the crew of the Harbour Office launch, suddenly collapsed, falling into the harbour and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. The man was 65 years of age, and has been in the Company's service for about 25 years.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

ALLS.

The following is to be inserted opposite page 50 of the D. O. Book, and in continuation of D. O. 77:—

Belts are to be worn only when on duty.

When going on and coming off duty, but not on duty, belts must be worn underneath the uniform jacket.

PARADE.

All ranks except those on duty will parade on Friday, September 13th, at 8.25 p.m. on the road outside the front entrance to the Kowloon Railway Station.

A Special Ferry will leave the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 8.10 p.m. for the use of the Hongkong resident members. Uniform, belts, caps and covers, truncheons, and rifles will not be carried.

Inspectors will wear cross-belts only, and carry sticks.

WATERLOO.

Mr. Ben Tillett, in a letter to Mr. Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labour, says that 98 per cent. of the workers of Great Britain are anti-German and royal. Less than one quarter of one per cent. is in collusion with German propaganda. These appear to be possessed of immense funds.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

Not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE SUPREME COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP ISSUE.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davis, K.C., Chief Justice, the hearing of the case was resumed in which application was made by Li Man Kai and the Wo Loong Firm for a decision of the Court as to whether one Chan U Man was a partner in the Kwong Cheung Hing Firm.

Defendant stated, in reply to Mr. Junkin, that he received the notice that the meeting, at which the resolution was signed, was going to be held. He attended that meeting owing to a letter from his sister, stating that she could not be present. He attended the meeting on behalf of his sister.

Mr. R. E. Dovey, Government Analyst, stated that it was quite possible to "fake" a photograph of a document similar to the document in question and to eliminate a portion.

Mr. Abbotson, continuing his cross-examination of defendant, asked what interest witness had in coming to the Court and being untruthful.

Witness replied that it was because Hui Chik Hwa had a grudge against him.

His Lordship: I have no jury to assist me. If ever there was a case in which a jury would be of assistance this is it.

His Lordship then instructed that Hui Chik Hwa should be called into court to confront witness.

Witness was cross-examined at some length as to the use of a Tong name. Later witness said the wording on the resolution was intended to disguise the fact that Hui Chik Hwa was being given "the sack." The object of the meeting was to allow Hui Chik Hwa to retire from the firm and not continue to overdraw his account.

After hearing further evidence the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MAGISTRACY.

BAD TINNED MEATS.

The manager of the Hung Chow shop in Kowloon provision sellers, was charged this morning before Mr. J. R.

Wood with selling bad tinned meats.

Dr. Smalley, who prosecuted, said he went on the 30th ultimo to the defendant's shop to buy some goods. Later on, a bottle of oil which he had ordered was duly delivered at his residence. On opening the bottle he found it to be bad, and, therefore, he went back to the shop and inspected all the goods and found various tinned meats to be bad.

Dr. Smalley, at this stage of his evidence, left the Court and went out to examine some tinned meats which had not been inspected previously. On returning to the Court, he informed His Worship that he was satisfied that the tins of meat were bad.

Defendant said that he had told his folks to subject all the stock to an inspection.

Dr. Smalley said that all tinned goods should be inspected once a month, and in the hot weather once every fortnight.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$50.

THEFT OF AN AMMUNITION BELT.

Captain G. G. Wood charged a Chinese with the larceny of an ammunition belt, the property of the complainant, in the Kowloon Dock Extension in Hongkong.

Defendant was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

MARINE COURT.

ANOTHER JAPANESE SKIPPER FINED.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, T. Kimura, Master of the s.s. *Uranu Maru*, was charged with unlawfully entering the swept channel whilst sweeping operations were in progress on Sept. 10.

The defendant pleaded guilty, but stated that the weather was so thick that he could not see the sweepers.

James Brown, Gunner, R.N., stated that he was between Cape d'Agular and Wapian when he sighted the *Uranu Maru*. He gave the usual warnings. The weather was hazy. He instructed the *Uranu Maru* to keep clear of the sweepers, but no notice was taken and the *Uranu Maru* continued.

The ship had been previously warned about an hour before.

After further evidence had been taken His Worship found the charge proved and, taking into consideration the fact that the master of the vessel had been previously warned, a fine of \$500 was given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE CANTON CUSTOMS.

A MALICIOUS INVENTION.

From the Intelligence Bureau of Canton we have received the following communication:—

"The Intelligence Bureau has been authorized to officially deny the report circulated by some English newspapers that 'the Canton Government has announced its intention within a few days to take over the Canton Customs, of which two Chinese would be appointed Directors, adding that, if necessary, Southern soldiers would be used to enforce the Southern resolve.'"

With Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is inconceivable that any person would believe such a malicious rumour. Evidently it was inspired by certain persons for the purpose of injuring the Constitutional cause. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for this malicious statement.

THE COMPROMISE TALK.

AN OFFENSIVE SUGGESTION.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton communicates the following:—

The Constitutionalists, now having the support of the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan, and parts of Hunan, Fukien, Hopei, and others, wish to deny the current reports that compromise will be effected through the division of political offices of the Republic.

The very suggestion offered by the Northern militarists and the members of the bogus government in Peking is offensive in itself to all self-respecting citizens. The President of the Republic, according to law, shall be elected by the representatives of the people in Electoral Colleges assembled. To elect a President by unlawful agreement between one military party and another without reference to law and public sentiment is an act which should never be encouraged or permitted.

The Commission would have the right to frame laws, make inquiries and statistical reports, and the authorities throughout the Monarchy would be obliged to support and obey the commission.

The commission would remain in session even during the Parliamentary holidays. During the period of the commission's labours any changes in the laws and regulations would only be effected with the consent of the commission.

An illustration of military autonomy is given by deputies in a question concerning the laws of war in Syria, where the military commanders are treating all the workers as under martial law, contrary to the Ministerial regulation. Workers are shot at every attempt at opposition to their shameless exploitation.

The National Assembly now meeting in Canton, the only one properly elected in China in accordance with laws first recognized by all, the very one which elected Yuan Shih-kai, Li Yuan-hung, and Feng Kuo-chang to office, has, on September 4, 1918, formally announced its condemnation of what has been done by Peking—illegal loans, treaties, and other acts, including the farce of electing a President.

The Constitutionalists also wish to point out that any qualified citizen legally elected President of the Republic or Vice-President should receive the support of the people irrespective of party or territorial reasons.

There is no section of the country which desires earlier peace than the South-Western, but the leaders cannot see how a genuine and lasting peace may be procured without reference to the laws and republican principles already promulgated in China.

THE NEW PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

The President-elect has asked a certain important personage to arrange with Tsen Chun Hsien and Luk Wing Ting for fighting to be stopped in Fukien and in Hunan preliminary to entering upon negotiations for settling the general situation.

The President-elect has formulated a plan for the settlement of the legal questions between the North and South, and will announce his proposals shortly in a circular telegram.

Meanwhile Feng Kuo-chang (the retiring President) has instructed General Li Shun to negotiate with the South to support the plan.

A telegram from the Capital mentions that the ex-Emperor sent Sai Jook to congratulate Chih Sai Chong on his election to the Presidency, and the conversation between the Manchurian delegate and the President lasted two hours.

More than 3,200 pearls have been received for the Red Cross Nothelace.

As much as 25,000 had been offered for one letter belonging to the Medical Archives, sold several times by the King of Italy. The King and the Italian Government have been informed of the matter. The King of Italy has ordered the Archives to be returned to the Italian Government.

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FEDERAL HOME RULE FOR AUSTRIA.

GROWING DISLIKE OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Comments of the Liberal and Democratic Press of Austria upon Baron Burian's statement on foreign policy are to the effect that it is not sufficient to satisfy the enemies of the Central Powers, and especially America. It is not interesting enough, and too pedantic.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Socialist) says that in general the statement is less clear and more reactionary than all the speeches of Count Czernin. Burian says nothing upon the Balkans and the position of Serbia and Albania. There is no sign of conciliation towards Italy. In regard to the League of Nations, his scepticism is almost ironical, although it is the supreme object of the Allies in the war. Even on questions of Eastern Europe, Burian says nothing at all precise, or rather, the opposite of what is required. With such declarations, it is impossible to encourage the friends of peace in enemy countries.

To what an extent dissatisfaction with the political government of Austria has spread may be judged from the fact that the Socialist party deputies are preparing a scheme for the radical reform of the constitution of the Monarchy, alleging that this is being done because from the actual laws and situation political life and culture in Austria is impossible. Austria requires a large scheme of democracy, and that is possible only when the system of government is changed from bottom to top.

SCHEME THIS YEAR.

Austria's enemies wish to destroy her because they always hear of the sufferings of nationalities under an autocratic and reactionary Government. For these reasons, and to facilitate the conclusion of peace, which cannot be obtained unless Austria changes her attitude towards nationality—this attitude being one of the most direct causes of the great war—the Socialist party proposes a Parliamentary measure which will provide for the election of a Parliamentary Commission of 52 members. This commission would have to draw up before the end of the present year a scheme for the general reform of the Austrian constitution, by which Austria would be converted into a Federal State upon the democratic basis of completely autonomous nationalities.

The commission would have the right to frame laws, make inquiries and statistical reports, and the authorities throughout the Monarchy would be obliged to support and obey the commission.

The commission would remain in session even during the Parliamentary holidays. During the period of the commission's labours any changes in the laws and regulations would only be effected with the consent of the commission.

An illustration of military autonomy is given by deputies in a question concerning the laws of war in Syria, where the military commanders are treating all the workers as under martial law, contrary to the Ministerial regulation. Workers are shot at every attempt at opposition to their shameless exploitation.

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The Constitutionalists also wish to point out that any qualified citizen legally elected President of the Republic or Vice-President should receive the support of the people irrespective of party or territorial reasons.

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"WHY NO BATTLE AT SEA?"

SEA?

When the Germans launched their offensive in France, some students of the war assumed that the enemy would also seek for a decision by sea. Says Mr. Archibald in the *Illustrated London News*: "That assumption revealed a failure to appreciate the fundamental difference between the war by land and the war by sea. That difference was never more marked than to-day. The Germans have reduced Russia to comparative impotence; Russia is a great military Power, but she was never a great naval Power. The result of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations was to set free several hundred thousand German and Austro-Hungarian troops. But at no time during the war has Germany employed more than a small portion of her fleet—and that mainly older ships—in the Baltic. Consequently, there was no such radical readjustment of power by sea as occurred by land. The influence of Russia's withdrawal on the naval situation was further restricted when the Germans initiated operations against Finland, now in progress. Because that decision involved the employment of a considerable number of German ships of war and auxiliaries. All that on the one hand. Then now to the situation in the North Sea. The Germans undertook their offensive in France in order to anticipate the time when the military weight of the United States would become fully operative. They struck deliberately before the American Army had taken its place in full strength on the Western Front. American troops had first to be trained, a long process, and then they had to be transported; which meant that a large body of shipping, at the rate of five tons per man, had to be provided at a moment when there is a shortage of tonnage throughout the world. The United States was not a military Power when it declared war a little more than a year ago, but it was one of the great naval Powers; and in virtue of its position by sea, it instantly took up its share of the burden of war in European waters. In the first place, it sent over destroyers and other small craft to assist in combating the submarines, and afterwards it despatched battle-ships. Germany of fighting by sea in the early stages of the war than she has to-day. On land the collapse of Russia enabled her to concentrate masses of troops in secrecy so as to employ what she believed would prove overwhelming force. She has not been able to take similar action by sea. In the first place her fleet was already concentrated, as her army was not concentrated; and in the second place, whatever advantage she gained from Russia's defection from the Allied side was more than offset by the splendid contribution made by the United States to the fighting strength of the Grand Fleet.

It is sometimes remarked that as a last resource Hindenburg may force the German High Seas Fleet into action as Napoleon compelled Villeneuve to put to sea in October 1805. On the eve of Trafalgar, however the conditions were very different from those which exist now. On paper, Napoleon was able to assure himself that if Villeneuve could form a junction with the Spanish under Grivina, those two fleets would be superior to the force commanded by Nelson. In order to shame Villeneuve into action, he let it be known that he had despatched another admiral to succeed him. Villeneuve had anticipated, when the two opposing forces met in sight of each other, the Franco-Spanish Fleet numbered 33 ships of the line to the British 27. The Germans to-day are under no illusion as to the relative strength in the North Sea. Moreover, they do not enjoy the freedom of surprise movement, which would prove of so mean advantage to them in the existing situation. There is a good reason why the German High Seas Fleet no longer "cuts capers" to borrow Nelson's phrase, and why even divisions of battle-cruisers no longer dash across the North Sea to bombard our East Coast. When the history of the war comes to be written, we shall learn the steps which Lord Jellicoe, on becoming First Sea Lord, took to rob the Germans of the initiative by sea. The German Fleet is worse situated than at any period of the war, apart from the fact that the balance of power against it is greater than it was two years ago.

In the circumstances, it is no matter of surprise that therefore the offensive movement on land has been accompanied by no battle by sea. It is always possible that the German soldiers may force Admiral von Scheer to sea, but if they do so, he is robbed of the possible chance of surprising us, and he must enter upon a battle in the knowledge that he will be opposed by far superior forces.

ORGANISERS OF BUSINESS CALLED TO COLOURS.

Many of the men of the new military age (43 to 50), now being called to the colours, have for years occupied responsible executive positions in large businesses, says a *Home Journal*. They are thoroughly accustomed to organisation. It is an oversight that the services are not used in the National Service offices. These seniors, in some instances "experts of industry," are "privates in the Army." The departmental head of a large business house in the Midlands, recently called up, is doing odd work about a camp at 24 a day or less; this sweet office boy, now a lieutenant, in National Service, receives 28 per week.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FURIOUS ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICANS.

LONDON, Sept. 9. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Our aeroplanes carried out their work with difficulty owing to rain, storms and wind.

We dropped five tons of bombs during the day.

There was no night-flying. The enemy's activity was slight.

We brought down five machines and drove down two out of control. No British machines missing.

FRENCH DEPUTIES SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Paris, Sept. 9. M. Gaston Dumesnil, deputy of the Seine-et-Marne, and M. Abel Ferry, deputy of the Vosges, who during the last session of the French Parliament sat in the Chamber of Deputies, were among the deputies who joined their posts at the front, have both been severely wounded.

MOVEMENT AGAINST ENTENTE'S COMMUNIQUE IN GERMANY.

A number of leading German newspapers are voicing similar and apparently inspired protests against the publication of enemy communiqués.

"OUR RESOLUTE SPIRIT BEGINNING TO WAVE."

APEAL TO GERMANS TO DRAW CLOSER TOGETHER.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9. The German Minister of the Interior, speaking at Dresden, emphasized the present need, brought the Fatherland was in danger, for all parties, from Socialists to Anarchists, to draw closer together on the policy of holding out. He said: "The present is the hardest time of all, because our old courage and old resolute spirit seem to be beginning to waver."

A PAUSE IN BATTLE PROBABLE.

MARSHAL FOCH'S STRATEGY.

PARIS, Sept. 9. The Allies have now reached the important point facing the Hindenburg Line. The enemy is actually seeking shelter inside the positions he used two months ago as starting points for an attack. A slight pause is probable in certain parts, with possible local enemy counter-attacks. A German general reaction seems improbable owing to the lack of time and effective troops.

The task of the Allies is to capture the successive formidable organizations, miles deep, established during two years behind the water lines, in which General von Ludendorff's new bound to bury himself and will attempt to resist. But the Germans cannot defend the Great Canal, which was crossed by General Hindenburg. The railway junction at La Fere seems ripe for falling.

The St. Gobain Forest, the most powerful bastion in General von Ludendorff's defence, is outflanked in the west by General Mangin's advance on the Oise. On the east General von Ludendorff is attacking furiously, trying to keep the Aisne front.

Yesterday one of General Mangin's Divisions cut off that front broke through five German Divisions, and General Berthelot's terrible pressure north of the Vesle enables one to think that the Germans will retreat there as on the rest of the front.

Should the Allies' advance slacken in certain parts it is certain it will start again elsewhere. Some moves will be needed, but no re-gathering of the Allies' forces is necessary for their bulk is following the vanguard methodically and closely.

Obviously Marshal Foch will not think himself obliged to attack at the very point where the enemy has expectedly gathered the greater part of his forces and material to sustain the shock.

RATE OF ALLIED ADVANCE SLACKENING.

DOES NOT IMPLY STAGNATION.

PARIS, Sept. 10. Experts are of the opinion that, although the rate of advance is slackening, this in no wise implies stagnation. Further surprises are to be expected.

The French capture of the ancient fort of Lis is a further menace to La Fere, which dominates a distance of five kilometers.

SEVEN HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

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GERMANO-RUSSIAN SUPPLEMENTARY TREATIES.

TERMS DISCLOSED.

TURKEY NOT CONSULTED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9. A message from Berlin says the German and Russian Supplementary Treaties have been signed. They provide for the immediate appointment of delimitation commissions with provision for neutral zones.

Germany undertakes not to support the formation of independent Russian States.

Russia renounces sovereignty over Estonia and Livonia, and receives three harbour zones at Riga, Reval and Windau.

Germany retains her occupation of the Caucasus.

Russia agrees on the German recognition of the independence of Georgia, and promises to supply Germany with a quarter of the Baku oil supplies.

Russia pays Germany six milliard marks for indemnification of losses by individual Germans, subject to counterclaims, of which 11 milliard marks are payable in five monthly instalments, partly in gold and partly in notes, one milliard in merchandise spread over 18 months, 21 milliards in German bonds before December 31st and one milliard by subsequent agreement.

The Turkish Press protests against the German arrangement regarding the Caucasus and Georgia and strongly criticizes the fact that the Treaty was concluded without consulting Turkey.

THE RED TERROR IN RUSSIA.

572 PERSONS SHOT FOR URITZKI'S MURDER.

REPRISAL FOR ATTACK ON LENIN.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9. A message from Petrograd says it is officially announced that 572 persons have been shot so far as a reprisal for the murder of the Comintern Uritzki.

A hundred and twenty-one names of hostages are published, who will be shot in case of a fresh attempt. They include five Grand Dukes, two ex-Komsky Ministers and prominent ex-officers.

Thirty-four large landowners and also the ex-Archbishop of Moscow were shot at Suwalki as a reprisal for the attack on M. Lenin.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

MOVEMENT SPREADING.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9. A message from Moscow says the Counter-Revolutionary movement continues to spread, despite drastic Bolshevik measures. There is hardly any large town in Russia where a plot is not discovered in connection with which numerous persons are arrested.

The movement apparently emanates from one centre.

SEMENOFF'S TROOPS GOING FORWARD.

MANCHULI OCCUPIED.

TOKYO, Sept. 10. It is semi-officially stated that General Semenov's troops have occupied Hadubai and Chindatskaya, taking 100 prisoners.

General Semenov is concentrating in the vicinity of Bolja.

The Czechs in the north of Manchuria have decided to enter Zabolai and have already occupied Manchul.

Telegraphic communication with Irkutsk and all places westwards to Chelabinsk has been restored.

FREEDOM OF MANCHESTER FOR PREMIER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO TOUR LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 9. Mr. Lloyd George starts on the 11th instant on a great tour through Lancashire.

He receives the Freedom of Manchester on the 12th. The ceremony will be followed by various public functions at which the Premier will speak.

He motors the next day through Lancashire, delivering speeches at numerous stopping places and finishing at Blackpool.

34 FIREMEN ON "MOUNT VERNON" KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. The Navy Department announces that 35 firemen on the homeward bound transport Mount Vernon (formerly Kronprinzessin Cecilie), which was torpedoed 200 miles from France, were killed by the explosion of the torpedo. (The ship was not sunk).

FIRST FRENCH AERIAL POST.

PARIS, Sept. 9. The first official technical attempt at an aerial postal service occurred today between Nice and Corsica.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, Sept. 9. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully repulsed raiders northward of Arras-en-Gohelle. There was reciprocal artillery activity, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Arras, Cambrai Road, and in the La Bassée Canal and Ypres sectors.

PURILE ENEMY ARTILLERY.

LONDON, Sept. 9. Reuters Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Sunday, says:—

Repeatedly, during the past week, even when the German infantry was most hotly pressed, the German artillery did not provide anything like the assistance which might have been anticipated. For example, the German counter-battery work on the occasion of the sanguinary defeat of three German Divisions at Crecy-en-Mont was puny.

One is forced to conclude that perhaps partly owing to the loss of millions of rounds in the retreat the enemy, at any rate in certain sectors, is short of ammunition.

GERMAN GENERAL'S EXCUSES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9. Writing in the *Yorckner*, General Freytag points out that out of 32 strong American Divisions, only nine have been employed in the big fighting and ten have not yet been engaged at all. Moreover, only the larger half of the British Divisions have been thrown into the fight.

After declaring that Germany has been in much more serious situations, he says that the positions the Germans occupied prior to Marshal Foch's counter-offensive were the result of an abortive German offensive and therefore unsuitable for defence, the aim of which was the effective economising of forces as the positions were not properly consolidated.

General Freytag concludes with the customary appeal to the people to stand fast and trust the Army.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARNE.

CELEBRATED ON BATTLEFIELD.

PARIS, Sept. 9. The anniversary of the first Battle of the Marne was celebrated impressively on the battlefield itself, the Allies, including men from the Dominions, participating.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

IMPUDENT REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9. According to German telegrams, M. Tolstolera, the Foreign Commissioner, in an impudent reply to the British Note says the members of the Soviets are prepared to exchange Diplomats, only if neutrals guarantee that Great Britain will grant M. Litvinoff safe conduct to Russia. Consul Lockhart and the other Britishers in prison will then be permitted to leave.

LENIN'S ASSAILANT EXECUTED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9. The *Lokal Anzeiger* states that Dora Kaplan, Lenin's assailant, has been executed.

SWEDISH PRESS AND GERMAN DICTATION.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9. The *Herald* sharply replies to the protest by the German Legation against the reports of the mutiny of German submarine crews. The paper declares that it will not submit to German dictation and points out that already there has been one mutiny in the German Fleet.

NEW DUTCH CABINET.

LONDON, Sept. 9. The *Times* Correspondent at The Hague says that the new Cabinet consists of M. Ruys de Beerenbroek, Premier and Minister of the Interior, Doctor van Karnebeek, Foreign Minister, and M. Idenburg, Minister for the Colonies.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are waiting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure. It will cure yours. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LORD DERBY ON GERMAN WARFARE.

A MEMORY TO HAND DOWN TO OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN.

LORD DERBY, the British Ambassador to France, who presided at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, alluded to the battle now raging in France.

The greatest of modern battles, he said, was now being fought in a way that would, he hoped, bring the end nearer. The brilliant counter-attack of General Foch had resulted in a great change in the perspective, and he hoped that they would note that in this great battle unity of command was being exemplified and simplified with great advantage by the fact that, although the bulk of the fighting naturally fell on the French troops, who were situated in the area where the battle was now raging, they were being assisted by Americans, English, and Italians.

At the same time he hoped that he would not fall into the error which he had often fallen into before, of over-estimating the advantages gained, and of thinking that the end was nearer, than it perhaps was.

Referring to trade after the war, Lord Derby said that there were some people who thought, and there might be some people who hoped, that we should be able to shake hands with the Germans after the war and go on trading with them. (Cries of "No.")

There are some faces (his lordship added) who fought cleanly, and with whom we have been able afterwards to make up our differences, but I hope and believe that in this country nobody will ever forget, and that we shall hand down to our children and to our children's children the memory of the sort of fighting that the Germans have indulged in. In the Allied nations we have got practically a monopoly of raw materials. Let us use that as a weapon, let us make the allies of war the allies of peace, and do all we can to cement, in the times of peace, the friendships and alliances that war has brought us. (Cheers.)

THE TRICOLOUR COCKADE.

BESTING PLACE OF FRANCE'S HEROES.

"Aux soldats français, morts pour la Patrie—leur tombe s'étend du ciel à la mer et s'étend de la mer à la mer, dans les neiges couvertes des Vosges—en Alsace, et dans les bois de la Meuse, au milieu de ces champs de bataille où ils ont donné leur sang pour la France." (Cheers.)

They stand beside the stately trees of the Ardennes, across the bleak plains of Champagne, and beside the Chemin-de-Dames—that now famous highway made for the Queen of France. They are dotted on the battlefields of the Somme, and of Neuville St. Vaast, and the crumbling ruins of Ypres, and the dunes of the Flanders coast, where the shifting sand has tried to cover them.

And there is not one grave but bears the cockade. A simple thing, this tricolour cockade: a circle of blue, ringed with white and red, and with streamers of red, white and blue falling from it—colours which keep ever fresh the memory of the dead. The cross that marks the resting-place of every fallen soldier bears this little disc of blue.

All through the battle area of the Marne flutters the cockades in little cemeteries in twos and threes, and above isolated graves. There is one in the farmyard itself, where a plumed cuirassier was shot through the heart, as seated in his saddle he drank a cup of wine at the cottage door.

Divisions have changed and battalions have come and gone, but the graves are always tended and the little paths kept clear of weeds. Should you see a row of graves marked by black crosses and bearing no cockades, know certainly that it is not the sons of France who sleep beneath.

Nearer the lines, among the restless trees, and between the communication trenches you still will find them, the same tricolour cockades, the same blue crosses, still receiving the same loyal tending.

Some day there will be a "Monument to the missing" to those above whose graves the tricolour never be affixed. They were and they are not; but they will be equally remembered.

COLONIALS "RESENTED BY DOMINIONS."

To avoid wounding the susceptibilities of Overseas visitors we are frequently warned, as a home paper, to avoid such terms as "Colonies" and "Colonial" in referring to them. And now we find one of the most distinguished of our Imperial visitors expressing a fondness for the older term. Dr. W. F. Lloyd, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, touching on the delicate topic with engaging bluntness at the British Empire Producers Organisation luncheon held recently, "We make no fuss about regarding ourselves as a Colony," he said. "I find we are of the same kind as the Dominions, we are proud still of being the oldest Colony of the British Crown. We never hesitate to use the word 'Colony'."

FRENCH AND BRITISH BOYS.

Mr. Macpherson, in the House of Commons, said he could not state why the French Government do not consider it advisable even at this crisis of the war to employ under 19 in the fighting line. No British lads, he said, were sent overseas until they were sufficiently trained. The training was not less than 14 weeks, and in most cases it was five months.

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"KALIO MARU".....Sunday, 15th Sept. at Noon.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....	LIANGCHOW.....	Sept. 13, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	SEITANG.....	Sept. 14, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....	SINGAN.....	Sept. 14, at Noon.
SHANGHAI.....	KAIPONG.....	Sept. 14, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN.....	HUICHOW.....	Sept. 15, at Noon.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA.....	YUEHSANG.....	FRIDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN.....	CHIPSING.....	SATURDAY, Sept. 14, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....	WINGSANG.....	SUNDAY, Sept. 15, Daylight.
MANILA.....	LOONGSANG.....	FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Vidua", calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment) IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Bedding Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments, except 1 of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons TUE., 17th Sept., 11 a.m.	
	* Shidzuka Maru, 12,620 tons MON., 14th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Nikko Maru, 9,800 tons FRI., 13th Sept., 11 a.m.	
	* Aki Maru, 12,200 tons SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	* Nagato Maru, 9,000 tons MON., 16th Sept.	
	* Hwahwa Maru, 8,500 tons SAT., 28th Sept.	

London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF SAILING
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
OFFICE.

HONGKONG VICTORIA B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

* Fushimi Maru, WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., Daylight.
* Kashima Maru, THURSDAY, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. MORI, Manager

Telephone 195 & 232

WHAT'S WRONG WITH LABOUR?

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DISCONTENT.

The recent threat of a general strike of munition workers on the question of the rationing of skilled labour burst upon the public mind with a painful surprise. On the authority of Sir Wm. Beecham, Labour was getting "too much money." What was there then to grumble about? Yet here was Labour back at its old tricks, holding the community up to ransom and all the rest of the evil things of pre-war days. To a public distracted with such momentous subjects as the hunting down of deserters, black books and other things the present happenings in the Labour world are unintelligible, says a special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Hence these tears, reproaches and threats when Labour thrusts its vital throbbing problems upon a world of hysteria and make-believe.

UNREST IN THE LABOUR WORLD. The great weakness in all public discussions of labour problems is the persistent habit of treating each problem as an isolated phenomenon. It is easy to wrench a particular dispute from its context and prove that Labour is wickedly ill-treated and incorrigible. The present dispute is a case in point. On the facts, the Government have no irrefutable case, but the present trouble could not have blazed out so fiercely and so rapidly had there not been some mass of accumulated discontent ready to break out. The peace in the labour world of recent months has been more apparent than real. The actual number of strikes is no criterion. Much is made of the fact that they are far below the number of pre-war days. But it is important to note that strikes of munition workers are illegal, that Labour does not in any case have strikes, and that, moreover, most of the labour disputes during the war were more or less strikes for better wages, not for better conditions of work as in the case of the munition workers. The truth is that, in spite of Ministers of Labour and Reconstruction, Whitley Reports, Labour Unrest Commissions, Welfare Departments, and fine talk generally about the new harmonies of Labour and Capital, the Labour world is filled with discontent and dissatisfaction.

What then are the causes of the present discontent of Labour? A year ago the Labour Unrest Commission, of inquiry, after a hectic round of three weeks, tabulated a long list of grievances. Many of these were of a trifling nature and have passed away, others have been dealt with in a more or less satisfactory fashion, but one disturbing element which has remained is the question of the right to work. That is, the question of the Government and the employers. Looking into its own house, Labour is beginning to fear the situation it will be faced with after the war. Its hard-fought position, it believes, is being undermined. Its accumulated laws, precedents and customs are being swept away. The skilled crafts are being replaced by unskilled labour. New machinery and new processes have played havoc with the old ways. Many of the changes may be inevitable, but they are perturbing. The morrow of the war may usher in a new world. It may be a better one. That is the one hope that keeps the old world from despair. At any rate, Labour is beginning to take thought of this morrow. That is the sum of it all.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR MEASURES. Starting from this standpoint it is easy to see how many of the Government's war measures, reasonable and necessary though they be in themselves, are immediately met with cold suspicion if not open hostility by the workers. Take the most vital question of all to begin with, the recruiting of further men from the skilled trades to maintain our armies in strength. Labour doesn't want to shrink its uttermost obligations and pays little heed to the unthinking shouts of "shirker," "slacker," "funnel-hole." But it cannot reconcile this desperate thinning down of skilled labour to the bare bones with the triumphant talk of the coming of millions of Americans, and it suspects that the "comb-out" is merely another capitalistic device to increase dilution. Dilution is the greatest menace of trade unionism.

The same considerations were applied to the recent appeal for an extension of the War Munition Volunteer movement, which was accompanied by a threat of deprivation of protection from military service, and to the embargoes question which the workers believed was an attempt to compel them to become War Munition Volunteers. They were indignant attempts to weaken still further the tottering edifice of the skilled trades. Take again the question of wages. The efforts to popularise systems of payment by results were doubtless designed without any sinister intentions, but were sincerely put forward as a means of stimulating the happy output of munitions. But they threatened the standard rate, the sheet anchor of trade unionism. As it is, the standard rate-to-day is more or less a nominal thing; there are local bonuses, war bonuses awarded by the Committee on Production, to meet the increased cost of living, and over and above all there is the 121 per cent. bonus. These all produce inevitable confusion in the minds of the workers and feed to inequalities in earnings which are a never ending source of irritation. The position, it is improved by perpetual taunts of making too much money. These only suggest to the worker that the thousands for payment by results is the cloven hoof.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH LABOUR?

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DISCONTENT.

Added to these present troubles is the reminder to Labour from a hundred plagues of the necessity for intensified production after the war to pay the cost of the war and to maintain this country's position in the coming economic war of the nations. Labour fears that this talk portends a continuation of the assaults upon the position of trade unionism, that its standards will be further disturbed, and that under guise of the cry for increased output is concealed a device for enriching private employers.

ALLIES' TASK IN NEAR EAST.

AMERICA AND SECURITY IN THE FUTURE.

Mr. P. W. Wilson, special correspondent of the "Daily News," writes from New York:—Great significance attaches to the appeal for thirty million dollars which the Syrian and Armenian Fund is preparing for November next. Eleven million dollars has been advertised, and the organization will be shortly incorporated by Congress. The treasurer is Mr. Cleveland Dodge, well-known in the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A., and also an intimate friend of the President. The fund carries out important investigations in the Near East. A popular propaganda is led by Mr. Abram L. Elkus and Mr. Morgenthau, who was American Ambassador at Constantinople.

EXAMPLE OF EGYPT. Disturbances in Egypt afford a prominent, indeed a provocative, for a declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria. But by holding her hand America can still exert pressure on Constantinople in the interest of multiracial peace, and war without rapid military action would be futile.

It is assumed, however, that a complete solution of the Middle Eastern problem is essential to world peace. Asia Minor, Palestine, Armenia, and Persia must be removed for ever from European aggression which in years to come might produce another general conflagration. The settlement must be thorough and final.

British achievements in restoring justice are highly appreciated. "If only the English would come!" is the cry reported from Lebanon and Damascus. But there are objections to the allocation of special areas to any one General Power. The Middle East should be dealt with as one whole. The most favoured plan would be an international Protectorate of the entire region against foreign invasion, with a sound administration under international sanction on lines admittedly successful in Egypt.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... £1,225,000
Paid-up ... £625,000
Reserve Fund ... £500,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. O. CHAMBERS,
Acting Manager.
No. 7 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917.

INTIMATIONS!

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDARR, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAKAMURA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIBAI and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office: TOKYO.

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Representatives:—
Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji, Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran, Otaru, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Hankow, Shanghai, Taipeh, Hongkong, Canton, Haiphong, Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London and New York.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong: "IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAL"
Codes:—A. A. B. C. 5th Ed.,
Western Union and Bantley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Telephone 230 & 155

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491
Hongkong, March 21, 1916

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 1918
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable State-rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to: COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

Telephone 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy,
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., E. V. D. Farr, Esq.,
G. S. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
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CHIEF MANAGERS.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LTD.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1918.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... " 25,100,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENTS IN:
BOMBAY, BUENOS AYRES, CALCUTTA, CHANGCHUN, DAIREN (DALNY), FUKUOKA (MUKDEN), HANKOW, HONGKONG, HARBIN, KAI YUAN, KORE, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEWCASTLE, NEW YORK, OAKLA, Peking, RANGOON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SHIMODA, SINGAPORE, SOKERABARA, SYDNEY, TIENTSIN, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. KISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11 March, 1918.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—13, Queen's Road Central.
General Banking Business transacted. Current Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

KWOK MAN FAT,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1918.

NOTICE

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

BOOK BINDING
THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE
BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc. etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Class Proof and guaranteed.

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER 1918.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Date
Fort Bayard, Heligoland and Haiphong	Thursday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Thursday, 12th, 8.00 P.M.
Swatow	Friday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Friday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Friday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Friday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand	Tuesday, 17th, 9.45 A.M.
Straits Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Registration 10.30 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 17th September at 5 p.m.

* Superimposed correspondence only.
In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m., Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Hongkong Bank ... \$500.00

Mandarin ... \$500.00

Canton ... \$500.00

North China ... \$500.00

Union ... \$500.00

Yankiao ... \$500.00

Far Eastern ... \$500.00

First Insurance ... \$500.00

China Fire ... \$500.00

Hongkong Fire ... \$500.00

Savings ... \$500.00

H.K. Steamship ... \$500.00

Indo-China ... \$500.00

Do. (Def.) ... \$500.00

Shell Transport ... \$500.00

Star Line ... \$500.00

China Sugar ... \$500.00

Malayan Sugar ... \$500.00

Mitsui ... \$500.00

Kailan Mining ... \$500.00

Langkat ... \$500.00

Batu Lintang ... \$500.00

Bukit Jelutong ... \$500.00

Bukit Katil ... \$500.00

Bukit Kepong ... \$500.00

Bukit K.E. ... \$500.00

Bukit Timah ... \$500.00

Changkat S'ang ... \$500.00

Glenage Pias ... \$500.00

Haytor ... \$500.00

Indragiri ... \$500.00

Jerah ... \$500.00

Jinah ... \$500.00

Kamayan ... \$500.00

Kedah ... \$500.00

Koleman ... \$500.00

Kumpang ... \$500.00

Kluang ... \$500.00

Lunas ... \$500.00

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SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, August 30th.

Alor Gajah ... 9.70

Amal ... 2.00

Ayer Hitam ... 11.00

Ayer Kuning ... 1.00

Ayer Molek ... 1.60

Ayer Panas ... 7.50

Balgownie ... 4.00

Batu Lintang ... 1.00

Bukit Jelutong ... 0.40

Bukit Katil ... 0.85

Bukit Kepong ... 2.50

Bukit K.E. ... 0.50

Bukit Timah ... 11.00

Changkat S'ang ... 5.00

Glenage Pias ... 1.40

Haytor ... 7.00

Indragiri ... 4.80

Jerah ... 1.10

Jinah ... 1.10

Kamayan ... 4.00

Kedah ... 3.00

Koleman ... 4.75

Kumpang ... 6.50

Kluang ... 8.00

Lunas ... 5.75

Makda ... 1.85

Makda ... 4.00

Makda ... 0.45

Makda ... 5.00

Makda ... 3.25

Makda ... 5.00

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

PARADES AT BELLEVUE BATTERY.

THURSDAY, 12th Sept. 1918.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.I.E. Class only.

FRIDAY, 13th Sept. 1918.

7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.

1.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

8th to 15th Sept.

E. L. Manning Nightly Parades at per

rosters posted at Headquarters. Range

Drivers at 1.15 p.m. (electricity at 8.30

p.m.)

OFFICERS' MEET FOR DUTY.

Bellevue, Lieut. Hall; Lieutenant

2nd Lieut. Tompkins; Sergeants

Lieut. Stevenson.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATING AND

N.O.O.S. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY

BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1st at Bellevue at 6.30 p.m. on

Mondays and Thursdays for all who

have not passed the "Proficiency" rate

(1st) examination.

Class 2nd at Bellevue at 8.30 p.m. on

Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.O.O.S.

and men of higher ratings, under Staff

Sergeants. Overdone and Parsons, R.E.

and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3rd at Bellevue at 8.30 p.m. on

Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.O.O.S.

and men of higher ratings, under Staff

Sergeants. Barclay and White, R.E., and

Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by

Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

THURSDAY, 12th September 1918.

5.15 p.m. No. 9 Platoon at King's

Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

First 4 Platoons 17 and 18. Dress.

drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 13th Sept. 1918.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park

Range. Annual Musketry Course. First

4 Platoons 17 and 18. Dress. drill

order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon will parade as

ordered by Platoon Commander.

"B" Company.

SATURDAY, 14th Sept. 1918.

JURING DISTANCE.

Parade at the Blind House for Girls on

the Kowloon City Road, ready to march

off at the following times:

2.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon.

2.50 p.m. Half M. Gun Coy. Half

Signalling Section, Half Mounted Sec-

tion.

4.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon.

5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon.

5.45 p.m. No. 7 Platoon.

After the parade men will be dismissed

in the vicinity of the Steam Laundry.

THURSDAY, 12th Sept. 1918.

5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at Kowloon

Docks R.E.T.

MOUNTED SECTION.

THURSDAY, 12th Sept. 1918.

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables.

Dress, drill order without rifles.

FRIDAY, 13th Sept. 1918.

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables.

Dress, drill order without rifles.

On duty 10th Sept. No. 2 Platoon.

14th Sept. 3 Platoon.

15th Sept. Mounted Sec.

and Sig. Sec.

2nd Sept. 4 Platoon.

Orderly Officer for week ending 8th

September, Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Officer for week ending 15th

September, Lieut. Hoos.

Next for duty, Lieut. Branch.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut.

J. E. W. Board.

L.A.Y.E.

Cadet S. Trueman is granted leave

from 11.9.18 until the 21st October.

STRENGTH.

Joined Cadet C. M. Crupley and posted

to No. 3 Section.

PARADES.

SATURDAY, 14th Sept. 1918.

Now 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Head-

quarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. STEWART,

Captain,

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Per Togo Maru, Mr. and Mrs. L.

Bardell and infant, Mrs. W. Brown,

Mrs. S. H. Roddy, Mr. and Mrs. R. and

Mrs. W. Chatham, Mrs. A. W. Clifton,

Mrs. W. Case, Rev. L. M. Ping, Mrs.

M. L. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. K. Furutani,

Mrs. M. W. Gomes, Mr. R. G. G. G. G.

Mrs. L. A. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G.

Mrs. L. A. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G.

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